Mr. Parsons called for some one to move for the adoption of his plan. This was also car ried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE END AT HAND.

FRANTIO DEFORTS OF THE LEADERS TO BOLSTER UP THE STRIKE.

DESPITE THEIR ASSERTIONS THAT THEY WILL KEEP IT UP ALL SUMMER, IT IS RAPIDLY DWINDLING AWAY.

It seemed yesterday as if the trolley men's strike in this borough was all over except the talking. The cars were running on all lines as usual, with only a slightly longer headway on some; but General Master Workman Parsons maintained that the strike was really just begun and would last all summer, and spread to all branches of organized labor if the street railway companies did not submit to arbitration or of

serve the ten hour law. He had called a mass meeting of labor men the Grand Central Palace for last night, at which it was announced that nearly all the labor unions in the city would be represented, and they would probably join hands with the striking trolley men. Mr. Parsons also said the meeting would be asked to organize a great committee of one hundred thousand men, which would march in a body to the City Hall and demand from Mayer Van Wyck that he withdraw the police from protecting the railway company's property. Neither of these things as done at the meeting, however. Parsons abandoned the procession idea and also the proposed demand, and the unions represented showed no disposition to strike through sympathy. They promised moral support in abundance for the strikers, and some promised financial aid also.

The meeting also authorized Parsons to call labor convention at some date not named, for the purpose of organizing in every election district of the city a new labor party for political purposes, with the object of electing judges and degislators who would give fair play to labor.

An effort was made in some quarters yesterday to persuade the strikers that they ought to demand the passage of a law making arbitration compulsory in disputes between employers and employes, and Assemblyman Julius Harburger was quoted as saying he was willing to introduce such a law in the next Legislature if he should be re-elected. Some labor men seemed to think it might be a good thing; others feared that the arbitrators might use their power to oppress labor and favor the employer. In such case the cause of unionism would be retarded instead of helped.

John Williams, State Factory Inspector, was quoted as saying that he would carefully investigate any complaint of infraction of the law made to him in good faith. No evidence was sent to his office yesterday by the labor men, as promised.

Mayor Van Wyck wrote to each of the District Attorneys of the four counties included in the city, directing them to take steps for the criminal prosecution of all violators of the ten hour law. This was done in response to resolutions passed by the Central Federated Union calling on him to enforce the statute.

Several more rioters were held in the police courts under heavy ball for trial on charges of felony. The number of police guarding the barns and

QUIET THROUGH THE DAY.

riding on the cars was greatly reduced.

CARS RUN NEARLY ON TIME-NO DIS-TURBANGES

The only noticeable effect which the disaffection mmong the men had on the traffic on the various roads yesterday was a slight increase of the headway on some of them. A few efforts at obstructing the tracks were made, but they caused little delay. The strikers' assertion that men went out on the

Broadway cable line seemed to be substantiated by the fact that cars were running on a minute and a half headway instead of a minute, as usual. It was said by the officials of the road that only a few 'soreheads' were out, and that the strike did not amount to anything now. It was admitted that the readway had been made longer.

The superintendent of the Sixth-ave. road also

admitted that his cars were running on a minute and a half headway, instead of the usual minute headway. He said that only 125 men were out, fifty maying returned to work. He expected more to return to-day. All the men who returned yesterday morning were put on. Some of the gripmen and anotomen said they had no grievance against the Several men that are known, according to em

ployes of the Eighth-ave. line, to be Brookly.1 strikers, applied at 4:30 yesterday morning for work at the Eighth-ave. car stables. They were turned away, as several of the Eighth-ave. line's extra men were awaiting employment.

Eighth-ave, cars ran regularly on their usual schedule. At 4:30 yesterday morning a man was caught obstructing a conduit slot. He gave his mame as Thomas F. Hart, and said that he was a sailor, at present not employed.

The Madison-ave, cars ran regularly, in spite of a few minor attempts to impede their progress. At 3 o'clock a. m. the repair wagon was called out, as a large blue flash was seen about five blocks north of the Eighty-sixth-st. stables. It was found that a tangle of copper wire had evidently been placed for the purpose of leading the current from the underground circuit into some conductive part of an approaching car, thus dealing severe shocks to its passengers. This, by the electrical men of the stables, was considered the most base of all attempts yet made by the strikers to cause bodily injury to crews and passengers. Equipped with rubber gloves, the men removed the tangle, the police keeping at a safe distance from the sputtering and heavily charged wires. According to the statement made by Chief Inspector Murphy, there are only about twenty men not yet returned to work on the Madison-ave, line, and that eight motormen and fifteen conductors had returned to work at the 5 o'clock call for men yesterday merning. There were no disturbances along the avenue during the daytime, but the police expected trouble after last night's meeting at the Grand Central Palace, and a number of mounted policemen were ordered to hold themselves, with horses, in readiness.

The assertion of the company that it was in a position to run all its lives as usual seems to have been fulfilled, while the contention of the The Madison-ave, cars ran regularly, in spite of

It is not only beautiful women who hang over the mirror in the morning. Anxious women wao are watching the wasting of their beauty, stand before the mirror and note the increasing lices etched by pain about the mouth

mirror and note the increasing lines etched by pain about the mouth and eyes. Thousands of such women, wrecked in body and in disposition, haggard, nervous, irritable, cross, have by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription been entirely curred, and watched with delight the progress of the cure, marked by brightening eyes, reddening cheeks, and rounding form.

Woman's general health depends largely upon the local health of the organs distinctive by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with the progress of the cure, marked by brightening eyes, reddening cheeks, and rounding form.

Woman's general health of the organs truin the general health. These conditions are entirely removed by "Favorite Prescription" is not a stimulant, contains no alcohol or whisky.

"In October 1889 I gave birth to a baby and the treatment I received at the finances of the midwife left me with female

is not a stimulant, contains no alcohol or whisky.

"In October 1889 I gave birth to a baby and the treatment I received at the hands of the midwife left me with female weakness," writes Mrs. Cordelia Henson, of Coalton, Boyd Co., Ky. "I had no beaith to speak of for hirse years. I had another haby which was the third child. My health began to fall and I had three miscarriages so I found myself completely worn out. I had so many pains and aches my life was a burden to me and also to all the family, for I was nervous and cross and I could not aleep. Just after my last miscarriage (in 1866) I was taken with a severe pain in left side. Had four doctors come to see me but at last I found I was slowly dying. The doctors said I had liver, lung and uterine trouble. I was to bed for months and when I did get up I looked like a corpse waking about. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Geidem Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pelleta' and ever since then I have been a well woman. At my monthly period now, I have no pain. My checks are red and my face is white, but before I was as yellow as as fron."

Dr. Pierce's Pieasant Pellets cure biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

strikers that by yesterday morning large defections of the men would cripple some of the lines and stop others appears to have fallen through altogether. Even the small boys and the women who had been so demonstrative on the Second-ave. Into germed to have the do the warfare. The police surrounded all lofterers and inquired into their business. This kept the avenue comparatively free from pedestrians.

MR.PARSONS STILL CHEERFUL

HE DECLARES THAT EVERYTHING IS TIED UP IN BROOKLYN, AND DISCUSSES HIS PLANS.

When seen at his office, No. 110 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., yesterday morning, General Master Workman Parsons was as enthusiastic and determined as ever, notwithstanding the killing reports of the strike that appeared morning papers. He made the following statement:

'I made an inspection of the situation in Brooktyn at 11 o'clock last night, visiting local divisions. The most noticeable thing I saw in the South Brooklyn district was the rust on the tracks in the Nassau system, on which no wheels had turned since the strike began, last Sunday morning. The entire Rapid Transit system is completely tied up. so far as accommodation to the public is concerned. The cars are kept running only in the built up sections of the city, especially across the Bridge to Manhattan. The Greenpoint division, the Marcy-ave., Canarsie and Flatbush lines are con pletely crippled in their service, in some instances the barns being entirely deserted.

"The thirty-five hundred strikers out on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system will march down to Willoughby-st, and ask 'Boss' McLaughlin how long he desires the strike to continue and by whose authority 'Barney' York has announced the strike as a failure. They will report the result of their mission to the Clermont Rink mass meeting on

mission to the Clerment Rink mass meeting on Saturday night, so that the citizens of Brooklyn who gather there may learn the true situation. "Every policeman assigned to duty in Brooklyn under the personal supervision of President York seems ashamed of having to perform the menial service that is required of him.

"The Metropolitan situation is growing stronger, and will continue to do so until the issues in the contest have been settled. Chief Devery has changed his field of operation from Brooklyn to Manhattan. Perhaps there is more in it over here, and he may be called on later to advise the strikers to return to work. They are anxiously awaiting his advice.

his advice.
"The Metropolitan company in Manhattan and the Band Transit company in Brooklyn are jointly his advice.

"The Metropolitan company in Manhattan and the Rapid Transit company in Brooklyn are jointly gathering recruits from many other cities to fill the places of the strikers I will give \$50 for a single instance where one of the strikers on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system can be found in the employ of the Metropolitan company. The men understand the question too well to be misled by any such statement.

"To show that these companies do not intend to conform to the Ten Hour law, I quote from an advertisement in Philadelphia and Boston papers which has resulted in Importing many men to take the place of the strikers.

"Wanted, experienced conductors and motormen. Pay, \$2 per day for ten hours' work in trade. Twenty cents an hour for overtime. Apply

which has resulted in Importing many then to take the place of the strikers:

"Wanted, experienced conductors and motormen. Pay, \$2 per day for ten hours' work in twelve. Twenty cents an hour for overtime. Apply at No. 30 Cambridge-st., Boston.'

"This shows plainly the intention of the company not to comply with the Ten Hour law in this State, which says that a day's work shall consist of ten consecutive hours, with half an hour for dinner.

"At the meeting in Grand Central Palace tonight the representatives of organized labor will be asked to Join their forces and wait on Mayor Van Wyck, to demand, in behalf of fair play, that he withdraw the police force from the employ of these corporations, and confine them strictly to police duty, informing him that organized labor will hold him responsible for the defeat of the strikers. We hope to get a hundred thousand men and march them to the City Hall, permit or no permit, to make this demand.

"This movement is only in its infancy. There will be a general strike of organized labor before long, and it will include all trades.

At the meeting, however, Mr. Parsons said that he had been advised to cancel his plan for a procession and a formal demand upon the Mayor, and no action was taken on that head.

NO EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR NOT IN POS-SESSION OF PROOF OF VIOLATION OF THE TEN HOUR LAW.

evidence of violation of the Ten Hour law was sent by the labor men yesterday to the office of John Williams, the State Factory Inspector, at No. 1 Madison-ave. Mr. Williams, who was in Albany yesterday, replied to the slur cast on him by General Master Workman Parsons as follows:

"The statement published and credited to General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor, to the effect that complaints entered agains the street railroad companies for violation of Se tion 5 of the Labor law would receive no attention from my department, was entirely uncalled for The complaint against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was received at the New-York office at 4 p. m., Thursday, July 20. This being the case Mr. Parsons was interviewed before the communication was received by Assistant Factory Inspector

"If the complaint was entered with my department in good faith. Mr. Parsons should have sus pended judgment until we had failed to perform We have not failed to take up a singl complaint filed with us, and shall take up and carefully investigate the complaint against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, despite Mr. Parsons's unkind aspersion.

One of Mr. Williams's assistants in this city said: "The matter of looking out for the observance Ten Hour law does not come under the supervision of the Governor.

of the Ten Hour law does not come under the supervision of the Governor. The power to bring the matter to the courts is with Inspector Williams. As soon as we have enough tangible evidence of failure to observe the law we can take it to the courts, and the District Attorney prosecutes the cases for us.

"To go ahead and hunt the cases up would be practically a wild goose chase, as we would not know where to begin. We are waiting for further complaints, and are ready to act at any time. "Sections 5 and 7 of the Labor law, which pertain entirely to the Ten Hour law, say that ten consecutive hours' labor, including one-half hour for luncheon, shall constitute a day's labor, and that no employe shall be permitted to work longer in a day of twenty-four hours. The law further says that no road operating thirty miles of track shall permit an employe, who has performed his ten hours' labor, to return to duty until he has taken at least eight hours' rest."

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received from John C. Donnelly a copy of resolutions adopted by the Central Federated Union, asking him to see that the Ten Hour law was enforced. The Mayor wrote the following letter to each of the District Attorneys of the four counties included within the city:

"Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a com-

"Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a com-

"Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication received this day by me from John C. Donnelly, secretary of the Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union, in relation to the enforcement of the Ten Hour law.

"As this law is enforceable through the criminal courts, I bring this matter to your attention, with the request that you communicate with Mr. Donnelly, and if the evidence he presents is sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution, that you bring the same to the attention of the Grand Jury, or a magistrate having jurisdiction.

"ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor."

STRIKERS HELD FOR TRIAL. VARIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE MEN AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

en were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Centre-st. police court yesterday, charged from cars of the Madison-ave. line. They are Hugh ninth-st., formerly of the Second-ave. line; Thomas Dyer, of No. 468 East Twenty-third-st., of the Madison-ave. line; George Vanderbeck, of No. 312 East Sixtieth-st.; John Lanahan, of No. 490 Lex-1-ave.; Thomas Fay, of No. 1,980 Second-ave., and Michael Daly, of No. 416 East Eighteenth-st. They were held in \$2,000 bail each for examination

next Tuesday.

Timothy Adams, of No. 438 West Forty-eighthst., and Richard McMahon, of No. 414 West Fifty-third-st., were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem court, charged with obstructing cars. They were held in \$1,000 bail each for trial. Charles Heckler, of No. 298 East Thirty-fourthst., was arraigned before Magistrate Zeiler in the Yorkville police court, charged with inciting to rlot. Heckler was held in \$1,500 bail for trial.

A LABOR MEETING AT COOPER UNION. A mass meeting of the Socialist Labor Party will

be held at Cooper Union on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Daniel De Leon, Lucien Saniel and Benjamin Hanford. An inflammatory circular has been sent broadcast con-cerning the meeting, and among the notices on it are those telling that the trolley strike will be dis-cussed, and that the Labor party has not 'split.' but is gaining strength every day. The notices are sent out at the instigation of L. Abelson, organizer of the party.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW DEMANDED. At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of Amer ica, the following resolution was adopted:

ica, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That we demand of the Mayor and District Attorney of the city of New-York and of the Governor of the State that they use every means in their power for the enforcement of the ten hour law, notoriously violated in this city.

We see official power engaged in assisting the violators of the law, and we further demand in case of further neglect or refusal of these officials to enforce the said law that steps be taken for their impeachment and removal from office.

EDWARD G. BEAN, President.

SAMUEL C. RICHARDS. Secretary.

Local Union No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

BROOKLYN DETECTIVE SHOT

STONE THROWING A FEATURE OF THE BROOKLYN TROLLEY STRIKE.

PRESIDENT ROSSITER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF LIBEL-TRAFFIC RE-SUMED ON ALL LINES.

Traffic was resumed yesterday on all the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with the exception of some of the minor Nassau lines some extent, greatly to the relief of the people living along the route. The company last night was a serious shooting at Seventh-ave. and Fifth at when Detectives Foster and Crean, of strikers. They charged the mob, and Foster was shot in the leg. He held the man who shot him, however, and the latter will have to answer to a charge of felony that will doubtless land him in the penitentlary. Foster was taken to the Seney Hospital, and his wound is Reynolds's best men, and much sympathy was expressed for him about Police Headquarters

The strike is a thing of the past so far as de tention of traffic is concerned, and the only thing the police are guarding against now stone throwing and track obstruction.

last night.

The principal incident of the day was the arrest of President Rossiter, of the Brooklyr out by Albert Johnson, former president of the Nassau Company. Johnson smarts under the lence, and declares that he will prosecute the action against President Rossiter to the bitter end.

ROSSITER WAS ARRESTED.

LIBEL CHARGED AGAINST HIM BY AL BERT JOHNSON.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PRESIDENT PAROLED UNTIL NEXT THURSDAY-PLEA OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED-CASEY HELD FOR TRIAL.

Clinton L. Rossiter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of libel preferred by Albert John son, who, with his brother, Tom L. Johnson formerly controlled the Nassau Railroad. The complainant alleged that his friends were practically accused by Mr. Rossiter of having been responsible for the dynamite outrage at Fifthave, and Thirty-sixth-st, early on Wednesday morning. John Weldon, a reporter, in a sworn statement, substantiated the declaration of Mr. Johnson.

The latter was in court to testify as to the good character of Thomas J. Casey, a former superintendent of the Nassau Railroad, when it was managed by the Johnson's. Mr. Casey denied that he had acted disorderly or had incited people to riot. He was held for the Court of Special Sessions, and bail in \$500 was promptly furnished.

When this case had been disposed of Mr Johnson went into Magistrate Brenner's private office and swore to an affidavit charging Mr. Rossiter with libel. John Weldon was swearing in effect, at the same time, that Mr. Rossiter had told him that "Al" Johnson was largely responsible for the dynamite outrage. The affidavit of Mr. Johnson embodied the statements of Mr. Weldon, and made a direct charge of criminal libel. Clerk Earl made and they were given to Charles L. Howard, a court officer, who went at once to the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Montague and Clinton sts.

Howard did not like his mission. He was going straight toward Mr. Rossiter's private office when the alert young man who guards the president's door, barred his way and said;

"What is your business?" "I want to see Mr. Rossiter," replied Howard.

"Can't, unless you're business is important," said the young man. "It is important, and it is personal," said

Howard, whose duties have been ground into him, and who, perhaps, may have fancied that Mr. Rossiter would evade him: "Give me your card, then," said the young

man. "I have no card. I'm an officer form the

Adams-st. station, and, young man, I want to see Mr. Rossiter," said Howard.

"Why didn't you say so before?" asked the young man, who opened the door at once and ushered Howard into the presence of Mr. Rossiter. Howard later repeated the conversation that he had had with the president.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Rossiter.

"You are my prisoner," said Howard, extend-ing the warrant. 'All right," said Mr. Rossiter. "Let me see the warrant.' glanced over it hastily, and evidently

did not see that Albert Johnson's name was attached to the paper, for he said: "I suppose Mr, 'Al' Johnson is at the other end of this."
"Yes," replied Howard.
"I am glad of that" said Mr. Rossiter. "Now

we'll have this thing out."

Mr. Rossiter held a hurried consultation with
John L. Wells, of the law firm of Sheehan &
Colin, and then they, with Howard, went
around to the Adams-st. police court. Magistrate Brenner called the prisoner to the desk

and said: What is your name?"

"Clinton L. Rossiter," was the reply.
"Where do you live?"
"No. -0 Montgomery Place."

"You are charged," said the Magistrate, "by Albert Johnson with having made libellous dec-larations to a reporter named John Weldon, What have you to say?" What have you to say?

Mr. Rossiter through his counsel pleaded not guilty, and asked for a speedy settlement of the but as the complainant was not in court the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case for a hearing to 10 o'clock next Thursday morning. Mr. Rossiter was paroled in the custody of his

The affidavits of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Weldon are long and bristling with the usual legal phrases, but the gist of them is contained in the statement made by Mr. Weldon in his affi-davit that President Rossiter asserted that Al-bert Johnson was the leader of the men who are alleged to have had something to do with the dynamite explosion.

BURNING BARREL ON THE TRACKS. POLICEMEN SCATTER A CROWD IN COURT-ST.-A CASE OF BRUTAL CLUBBING

Much excitement was caused between 8 and 9 o'clock last night in Court-st., between Second and Third places, by a number of children placing a burning ash barrel on the trolley car tracks. Five or six of the cars were stalled for fifteen minutes. Word was sent to the Butlerst. police station and to Police Headquarters that a riot was in progress. Ten members of the mounted squad and Captain Brown and a squad of his men from the Butler-st, station hurried to the place, where they found a crowd of nearly three thousand persons gathered, consisting mostly of women and children, who were hooting and yelling "Scab!" at the motormen and conductors. The police took the bar-rel from the tracks and dispersed the crowd. Many of the policemen are needlessly brutal with harmless citizens. Edward A. Florsiner, who keeps a barber shop at No. 468 Court-st, and is a Commissioner of Deeds, was standing in front of his place of business when a patrolman of the Butler-st, station, whose number is

4.950, ordered him away and at the same time brutally clubbed him about the body and limbs, causing a fracture of the left arm. Mr. Flessiner had his injuries attended to at the Long Island College Hospital. He will make a complaint against the patrolman.

ARRAIGNED, BUT NOT TRIED. CASES OF TWENTY-ONE ARRESTED MEN

POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT MONDAY. The twenty-one men who were arrested or Wednesday morning on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of the Brooklyn elevated pillars at Fifth-ave, and Thirty sixth-st, were brought into the Adams-st. police court yesterday afternoon, but were not tried. On request of counsel the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock next Monday morning. All the men are out on bail.

Master Workman James Pines visited the courtroom while the men were there. He was asked if it was his intention to get a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rossiter for the alleged viola-

"What would be the use?" asked Mr. Pines wearily. "He would go scot free. If it was a striker it would be all right, as he certainly would be punished. Besides, I don't believe in that sort of them. that sort of thing. I have been urged to get a warrant for the arrest of this man Rossiter, but it would simply be a waste of energy to do so. Let the warrants go."

DETECTIVE SHOT BY A STRIKER. FRANK FOSTER WOUNDED WHILE CHARG-ING A MOB OF STONE THROWERS

Detective Frank Foster was shot in the leg by striker at Seventh-ave. and Fifth-st., at 10 o'clock last night, as he was charging a mob of stone throwers with Detective John Crean. The latter fired five shots at the strikers, none of whom were hit, as far as could be learned. Foster was removed to the Seney Hospital. reserves were called out, but the mob had dispersed by the time they reached the scene

Detectives Foster and Crean, of the Brooklyn Central Office, were riding on a Seventh-ave. car when a mob of men and boys at Fifth-st. assailed the car with stones. The detectives jumped off the car and started for the mob, which fired a volley of stones and broken bricks. Both officers were hit, but they kept sight of the stone throwers, and caught the two ringleaders, who proved to be John Condon, thirty-one years old, of No. 1,671 Eighth-ave., and Paul Boynes twenty-seven years old, of No. 438 Prospectave. Foster, though shot and bleeding, held his man. Both men are discharged motormen, and Condon was a spectator in the Adams-st. police court yesterday when the suspected dyna were arraigned. Thomas Condon, a brother of John, was arrested on Monday for obstructing

President Rossiter's car.
Foster and Crean had a fierce fight with the crowd before they received assistance. The strikers and their friends fought desperately for the release of the motormen, but the policemen held them. The prisoners were also hadly hattered in their fight with the detectives. They were locked up in the Fifth-ave, police station and will be arraigned to day. station and will be arraigned to-day. EMPLOYES MAKING BIG MONEY.

REMAINED WITH THEIR CARS. "I wish these fellows would strike all the time," said one of the railroad men yesterday who has been working steadily for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company while some of his comrades have been on a strike. This exclamation was made after the man had been figuring up the wages which he expects to receive at the

THE STRIKE A BENEFIT TO THE MEN WHO

"You see, it is this way," he said. "President Rossiter has promised that all the men who did not go out shall receive double wages. That makes \$4 a day for ten hours' work; then we have been working overtime, and at the least are to get 20 cents an hour for that. In addition to this, the company has been paying us \$2 a night this week for sleeping in the barns. All of this counts up, you know, and I am figuring that I will pull out an average of \$6 a day for the week. That isn't bad, is it? And besides all this, my meals for the week have not cost me a cent. Bunches of meal tickets have been circulating around the barns, and when our time came to eat all we had to do was to ask for a ticket and our meal came to us without It has been a hard week hardly turning a hand. for us, but I tell you it has paid. The company has treated us all right."

The motorman said that there were hundreds

The motorman said that there were audicular of the men who would make as much money as he this week, and not one of them but will have more money to-night than he has had in his envelope since he has been working for the company. It has cost the company something to be so liberal, but it has gained immensely in the loyalty and good will of the men.

NO STRIKE IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Long Island City, Long Island, July 21.- Notwithstanding the many rumors that the men on the New-York and Queens County electric trolley road intended to join in a sympathetic strike with the Bruoklyn men, there are positively no signs here to-day of any such action. The cars are all running on their regular schedules, and the full number were sent out of the sheds this morning with the regular motormen and conductors as crews.

Deputy Chief Clayton of the Long Island City police said this morning: "There is no strike or the roads here, and there is none in contemplation as far as I know, and I keep well informed. The cars are running the same as usual, and there have been no calls from the managers of the lines for the assistance of the police. They do not expect a strike, and say that their men by practically refusing to attend the meeting called for last alght to agitate the strike movement, have declared themselves opposed to such a step. Circulars in writing were distributed to the men yesterday afternoon announcing a meeting, but few of the men attended. The feeling among the men seems to be that they can gain nothing by striking, and that such action would do them more harm than good. The police do not expect any trouble." roads here, and there is none in contemplation

BISHOP POTTER UNABLE TO ACT.

An effort was made to see Bishop Potter yes-terday regarding the unofficial appeal which was made to him to arbitrate the dispute. It was in effectual, but one who knows him well said that while the Bishop earnestly desired to see the end of the trouble, the fact that the company's officials declare there is nothing to arbitrate made it im-possible for him to do anything.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE DENIED. At the office of President Vreeland the report

that he had a conference with President Rossiter at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night was said to be erroneous. Mr. Vreeland spent Thursday

WEBER & FIELDS GET MISS RUSSELL. Joseph Weber, of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, said last night that Miss Lillian Russell had signed a contract to appear at that house next season Miss Russell is now at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. The terms of the contract were not made public.

TO FOLLOW MR. DALY'S PLANS. Richard Dorney, manager of Daly's Theatre, said

resterday that the property had not been disposed of, although various persons were negotiating for the theatre. He added that no contract would be entered into that provided for the abandonment of the plans Mr. Daly had made for the coming sea-son, and that the musical organization and the regular company would continue as planned for. CROPS GOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

R. C. Sproul, of New-London, Penn., is in the

city. Mr. Sproul said yesterday that real estate in Chester County is beginning to show the effect of the good times. The crops, he said, were all good, and the farmers more prosperous than they have been in years. EXPLOSION ON THE GEORGE W. CLYDE

An explosion of turpentine in the fire room of the Clyde Line steamship George W. Clyde, lying at Pier No. 49, East River, so seriously injured Charles Lindquest, the second assistant engineer of the boat, yesterday afternoon that he lies in Gouverneur Hospital in a dying condition. The fire room is a small compartment just off the engine rooms, in which a lot of material, including several cans of turpentine, was stored. Lindquest, who is a Swede, from Wilmington, N. C., went into this fire room with a blazing torch. One of the the room was filled with the vapors of turpentine. When Lindquest entered there was a loud explosion, which shook the ship. Many members of the crew rushed into the place and dragged Lindquest out. His clothes were ablaze. These flames were quickly extinguished. The blaze in the tre room was quickly extinguished, little damage being done. MEDALS OF HONOR.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY PERFORMED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE MEN'S STRENGTH SAPPED BY HEAT AND FOOD NOT EASILY ASSIMILATED-A SUG-GESTION THAT ELEPHANTS BE USED

San Fernando, P. I., June 8.

Brevity is not the characteristic of most of the regulations governing the Army of the United States, but paragraph 177 is brevity itself, and its purport none can misconstrue. It reads: "Medals of honor will be awarded by the President to officers and enlisted men who most distinguish themselves in action." Upon those few words hangs the best and bravest of personal rewards for the soldiers of the Nation. While none may despise the honor conferred by the granting of a brevet, yet so often has brevet rank been bestowed for administrative duties faithfully discharged, or for thoroughness and devetion in other matters of routine, that the result has been to cheapen the brevet and cause the simple badge given for meritorious acts under fire to take rank with the Victoria Cross of England and the Iron Cross of Germany.

The number of recipients of this distinction for services in the Cuban campaign was a small one, and the Philippine fighting, though more extensive in time and opportunity, has added out few, so jealously is the honor guarded. Distinctive gallantry and fearlessnes have, however, won this glory for a small number, and some of the deeds that have brought the recommendations for the medal were gallant enough to live in the minds of comrades and witnesses for long years to come. On March 27, in the advance from La Loma

to Majolos, when the column came near the Marilao River, the 3d Artillery being deployed in advance and the Kansas Regiment one thousand yards in the rear in support, the whole force moved forward. Soon the artillery regiment had crossed the railroad bridge, and the 20th Kansas came up to reinforce. As the head of this regiment moved up a heavy fire from the left flank struck the column. The first and secand companies were immediately thrown into line to the left, and, without preliminary reconnoissance, ordered to charge across the open were located in the edge of a bamboo thicket several hundred yards away, but when the line came up to within two hundred yards of the thicket it encountered a deep and swiftly flowing stream, about thirty-five yards in width Owing to the absence of abrupt banks this turn of the stream had not hitherto been seen. Al selves flat, and with bayonets and hands built up each his little covering of earth, and, thus sheltered, increased the intensity of their fire. A half hour passed, and no change in condition

or situation occurred. It was a choice of retir ing or forcing the crossing. A large raft of bamboo poles lay at the opposite bank. A call for volunteers to swim across and bring back this raft brought fifteen men to the colonel's side. A hasty selection was made, and Lieu tenant E. J. Hardy, Chief Trumpeter C. P. Barshfeld, Corporal Drysdale and Privates Huntsman and Willey, stripped completely and without arms, plunged into the stream. two companies rose to their feet, and, with yells of encouragement to the daring five, poured their hottest fire on the enemy. Shot after shot from the insurgents' line splashed around the swimmers, but on they went. Reaching their goal, they found the raft too heavy for them to manage, and back the gallant Barshfeld swam to carry over a rope that had been brought up This he tugged across the stream, and the rest is easily guessed. The colonel of the regiment took twenty-one men and made the first crossing, and this small force turned the enemy's flank, who, fleeing, left twenty-four killed and twelve severely wounded. Prisoners to the number of twenty-eight were taken, and thirtyty rifles were captured. Do not those five me come under paragraph 177, A. R.?

AT CALUMPIT BRIDGE.

On April 26, the command having reached the Rio Grande at Calumpit, the railroad bridge was found to be so wrecked that it was practically impassable. This bridge was about six hundred feet in length, and, all the roadway and upper stringers having been removed, and at the far end a strong insurgent outpost covering the structure, only a desperate assault could carry it and open the crossing. Night came on, and Colonel Funston, wishing to test the practicability of sending a small detachment to crawl through on the lower diagonals and chords and surprise the enemy's post, easily found a volunteer to make the trial trip in the person of Corporal Ferguson, of Company E of his regiment. Ferguson took off his shoes, and, armed with a revolver, let himself down among the lower bars and rods. Fifty feet above the water and straight into a strong detachment intrenched at the further pier, with a sentry posted on the structure itself, this man crawled along slender bars and twisted around uprights and braces. Darkness, danger, life itself were forgotten and swallowed up in duty. On he went and never turned back until he rested directly underneath the barefooted sentry, actually not six feet over his head. Two hours his colonel waited for his return, and when the corporal came up from out of the deeper darkness with his short report of the situation another medal-of honor had been worthily and un-

Two days later two more heroes with opportunity's finger pointing the way took a rope across the same stream. Swimming side by side, the rope fastened to a light pole that they held under their chins, they landed directly under and not twenty-five rods away from an Insurgent trench. Finding no convenient stump or tree for an anchorage for the rope, one of the daring fellows, naked and unarmed, crawled up the low bank to the foot of the embankment of the trench, and, lying on his back, threw a noose over a stout bamboo upright in the revetment of the work. Then he scuttled back to the river's edge, and the two caught up sticks and stones and bombarded the enemy with that queer ammunition. So successful was their daring that of eighteen armed men originally in the work but four were left when a party of comrades from the Yankee regiment came over on the raft whose crossing their nerve had made possible. This is the story of Privates White and Trembly, 20th Kansas Infantry, and their names will go on the roll if the recommendations of General Wheaton and General Funston, eye witnesses to the feat, be heeded. Another incident is the deed of a surgeon of

consciously won.

the 1st Montana, Major F. J. Adams. Of eight men of that regiment holding an advanced point, two hundred yards from a blockhouse, on the Tulihan River, seven were wounded, and the surgeon deliberately went to them, and with quick skill dressed their wounds, with, perhaps not a storm, but certainly a shower, of Remingtons and Mausers flicking up the earth around him as he moved from man to man. RATIONS IN THE FIELD.

The long advance from Caloocan to San Fernando has tried the American as a soldier for the tropics in the severest manner. One column fought and marched through thicket and swamp and over rice fields for twenty-six days, subsisting the while on so called "travel rations" that consisted of canned corned beef. hardtack, sugar and coffee.

Occasionally canned tomatoes were issued, and the beef was alternated with salmon. General RADWAY'S PILLS cure Constiguing and Liver Disorder

Lawton's command was for even a greater period on the same ration. They were thirty, six days from Novaliches to San Isidro and across to the railroad at San Fernando. As a resuit, the regiments composing the two forces. whether volunteers or Regulars, have he whether volunteers or Regulars, have become sadly reduced in effective strength, and even those men classed as effective are far from able to undergo further prolonged and arduous service unless they be freshened by a long rest and have a diet of more easily digested food, such as the railroad now brings over the thirty-six mileg from Manlla to this place. The daily lesser the railroad now brings over, the thirty-six miles from Manila to this place. The daily loss of strength due to fattgue and excitement aas not been restored by proper food, or rather a not easily assimilated food has been the only diet available to recruit the strength so constantly supped by the intense heat and great physical effort. In addition, there has been a serious outbreak of dysenteric troubles, caused partly by the food and partly by the quantities of fruit caten by the men. Soldlers are curiously like schoolbovs in their devotion to fruit trees, major schoolboys in their devotion to fruit trees, meior patches and swimming holes, and all the determined efforts of commanding officers to reduce the evils of fruit and prolonged splashing in singgish streams are thoughtlessly set at naugh by men who fight like devils of a morning and of an afternoon play like boys when chores are

ELEPHANTS AS PACK ANIMALS The transportation facilities are wholly ac-

countable for the character of rations available

for the troops away from the railroad. The rations are here and of excellent quality, and an easily arrived at solution of the problem would be the adoption of caravans of cooling bearers to accompany a column, or, since American horses and mules cannot stand this ell. mate, a herd of elephants with their attendant mahouts is not an impossible nor Utopian substi-tute for the exasperatingly slow water buffaloes and carts. Neither would such a pack train be more strange to the eye or give a greater shock to American ideas and customs than did those same dull, perverse caribaos when first the soldiers saw them. The elephant carries from 800 to 1,000 pounds on his back; lives upon rice and grass, both found in abundance in the Philippines and easily procurable; is scarcely even disconcerted by small calibre rifle builets; is of a high order of intelligence, and, since the days of Jugurtha or before, has played a part in the theatre of war when located in tropical lands. The initial expense would, of course, be large, but the sick report of a regiment that has won the greatest praise is to-day, June 8, 39 per cent, and that is more than heavy enough to warrant even an extraordinary outlay if proper food could be furnished thereby. Surely the plan is feasible, and is of dazzling possibilithe pan is reasion, and is of dazarma parameters that six miles a day, under these burning skies, is the limit for the caribao when drawing but 500 pounds, a little pany. Conservative England uses coolies, phants or camels in Burmah, India or the Sou-dan. Of their experience Americans have bor-rowed khaki clothing and cholera bands, and if elephants are needed, let them borrow these

last two weeks have brought but little actual fighting to the Second Division. 24 a force of insurgents reoccupied the trenche to the westward of this place, and a neat little combination movement, directed on the flanks combination movement, directed on the hands of their position, while the artillery opened on their centre, caught them napping. The attack on their left was made by the Kansans, and Montana took them on the right. After a sharp advance over a bit of swamp, Kansas had lapped the trench, and, Montana closing in at the same time, the affeir become a rout. The field papers time, the affair became a rout. The field paper of the insurgent commander were captured, and the victors enjoyed reading an elaborate set of instructions from General Mascardio relative to the retaking of San Fernando, and grim were the faces of the men when it was known that the general plan of the insurgents was henceforth to be one of ambuscade and guerilia attacks. Something like 125 of that particular body will not take part in such affairs. An occasional firing at night on the outposts has been the only diversion since that time. These attacks and the only diversion since that time. These attacks and the order of the control of th the only diversion since that time. These attentions usually occur at about 3 o'clock, and the one on the morning of June 3 was very The insurgents further interested energetic. the Americans on that occasion by opening up with a field piece, firing percussion shells, with an occasional shrapnel. Their knowledge of the an occasional shrapnel. Their knowledge of the range was good, but darkness had caused them to lose effective direction, and none of the shells caused damage. This field piece is, in all probability, an eight centimetre breeca loading Krupp, taken from the Spanish, and has not

EARLY MORNING ATTACKS.

This early morning rising is exceedingly harassing, and is good tactics on the part of the enemy. With Mauser bullets ripping through the nearby bamboos, or occasionally striking the thin walls of the headquarters building with & vicious spat, even though they come from a point a mile away, sleep is an impossibility, so the men grumblingly turn out. Staff officers mounted on those absurd native ponies gallop off in the misty darkness to the out gather up the necessary bits of informa-the "old man"; a group of sleepy eyed make a patrol to the front to "make contact" and ascertain the strength of the disturbing force; the native dogs, outrivalling those of Stamboul in number, how! and yap loud and ceaselessly; the sharp chill in the air that every night brings to follow a scorching day strikes deep as one sleepily awaits the coming of the deep as one sleeply awaits the coming of the cook with coffee. An hour passes thus. The patrol comes back disgusted. The enemy has fled. The dawn runs swiftly; up pops the sun, the thermometer follows fast, and another day of blinding, blistering sunlight, with intervals of heavy tropical rain and its succeeding steaming, is at hand. We here are not, perhaps, of "those who only stand and wait," and yet there is much of waiting in fighting the Filipinos.

MRS. THAYER'S JEWELS TRACED. It is reported that Henry E. Jacob, whose offices re at No. 37 Wall-st., has succeeded in locating the jewels stolen several weeks ago from Mrs. Bayard Thayer, of Boston, while she was on the way from the Holland House to Fifty-third-st. Mr. Jacob, however, refused to confirm or deny the

report to a Tribune reporter yesterday.

The origin of the rumor is found in two advertisements which appeared recently in the papers over Mr. Jacob's name. One offered \$1.000 reward, with no questions asked for the return of three gold rings "lost" on June 15, while going from the Holland House to Fifty-third-st. The other—a later publication—is addressed to "Ramon," and reads this:

"Return rings found and get reward you name. Absolutely safe and no questions asked. Apply to H. E. Jacob, No. 37 Wall-st."

The time and place of the "loss" mentioned, as well as the description of the rings, tally with the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Thayer's jewels. report to a Tribune reporter yesterday.

AN IDEAL STORY FOR A HOLIDAY.

RICHARD CARVEL

8TH EDITION. 50TH THOUSAND SINCE JUNE THE FIRST "Goldsmith does not give a more vivid description

of the debtor's jail or De Quincey of the pitiless heart of the metropolis than is found in the volume before us."-Indianapolis Sentinel.

"One feels as if conning the pages of some old volume of the 'Spectator.'"-Washington Times.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Briarcliff Milk

66 Fifth Avenue,

is a most safe and nourishing diet for infants and young children in hot weather.

Briarcliff Farms, 5th Ave. and 42d St. Farms at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. m